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SEEING TOULOUSE"

A GUIDE WITH MAP

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The University of Toulouse
to the American Students.

A FEW HISTORICAL FACTS

ABOUT TOULOUSE



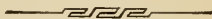
Toulouse, lying half-way between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, between the Pyrenees and the "Massif Central" (or Highlands in Central France), at the junction of the Tween-Seas Road with the River route i. e. the once navigable Garonne, is indebted to its geographical situation for its important historical place and its commercial prosperity.

Most probably founded by the Iberians, then successively the chief town of the Celtic tribe of Tectosages, conquered by the Romans in 106 before Christ, a Roman colony within the Narbounaise Province, the chief town of a Visigothic Kingdom in the 5th century, conquered by the Franks of Clovis early in the 6th century, the chief town of a "Comté" including most of Southern France and which gradually became independent, Toulouse was actually incorporated into the Royal Domain only in the 13th century, A. D. 1271. Under the rule of its hereditary counts, especially in the 11th and 12th centuries, during the noblest period of Romanesque civilisation, it had held absolute political, intellectual and artistic sway over the whole

south of France. This period has left us a grand architectural monument, St Sernin's Basilica, the master-piece of Romanesque architecture in France.

In the 13th century, the crusade against the Southern heretics or Albigenses (the name of the inhabitants of Albi, a town not far from Toulouse) had brought disastrous calamities upon the whole country. Toulouse, having become the capital of the province of Languedoc, revived again in the next century, a time made notable by the erection of many religious, and chiefly monastic buildings. In the 15th century, the creation of a "Parlement", the second in date after the Paris Parliament, imparted to this city fresh political importance. On the other hand, thanks to its privileged situation, it had assumed again its function as a commercial capital, in business relations with the chief maritime and trading cities in western Europe. In the 16th century, thanks also to the widespread cultivation of pastel (woad), a plant from which they made a blue dye before the introduction of indigo, Toulouse enjoyed an era of uncommon prosperity. It was outwardly renewed and embellished through the building of very many hotels (i. e. private mansions), deemed worthy to rank among the finest monuments of the French Renaissance; which hotels were all built either by members of the "Parlement" representing, together with the professors at the University, the intellectual elite, or by such wealthy merchants as Bernuy and Assezat (plan, red N^o 8 and 10). The monumen-

tal stone bridge over the Garonne, still called to this day the "Pont Neuf" (New Bridge), dates from that time, though completed only in the next century. In the 17th century the activity of the town is maintained through the construction of the "Canal du Midi", built between 1666 and 1681 to connect the Mediterranean with the Garonne and so with the Atlantic ocean. Great improvements were undertaken throughout the 18th century, such as the Garonne Embankment, the Public Gardens and the front of the Capitol. But it was chiefly in the 19th century that Toulouse became transformed through the opening up of new squares and streets. Nowadays, though still devoted to art and one of the principal intellectual centers in France, it shows a growing tendency to become at the same time a rich industrial town (paper factories, knitting mills, foundries, wire, chemical products, furniture, shoes, canned goods, etc.). In its industrial development, Toulouse is destined to draw great advantage from the inexhaustible "white coal" of the Pyrenees. It numbers at present over 200,000 inhabitants.



PRINCIPAL MONUMENTS



Toulouse is a brick-built town (the ground being clay and stone scarce); hence the particular aspect and coloring which caused it to be nicknamed the "Ville Rose" or "Rose colored town".

RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE

St Sernin's Basilica [28]¹, dedicated to the 1st bishop of Toulouse, *Saturninus*, martyred about the middle of the 3rd cent.; built in the 11th and 12th cent.; choir consecrated in 1096; octagonal bell-tower dating from 12th and 13th cent.; five naves and a crypt with remains of a once rich treasure; lateral fore-portal dating from 16th cent.

Cathedral of St Etienne (*St Stephen*) [34] 15th cent. : façade with vestiges of the 11th cent.; a unique nave, 1212, one of the most ancient Gothic vaults in southern France; choir begun in 1272, but vault re-built in 1612; fine wrought-iron railings, 1770; a few ancient stained glass windows.

St Pierre-des-Cuisines. — A church in the Arsenal [27] : 12th cent. porch and tomb.

The Jacobins' or Preaching Friars' Convent [27] adjoining the Lyceum (secondary school) for

1. Refer to the black nos in the squares of the plan.

Boys: a most remarkable, most uncommon two-naved church, consecrated in 1292; fine bell-tower, 1294; refectory, 1303; cloister, 1307-1310.

Couvent des Augustins (Augustinian Friars) to day "grand Musée", rue d'Alsace; 14th cent. very fine cloister, bell-tower: smaller-cloister, 1626 [34].

Eglise du Taur [28], on the site of the first burial-place of St Saturnin who had been dragged there by a maddened Bull (Bull = O. F. **Taur**; mod. F. Tau-reau): curious 14th cent. façade with arcaded belfry.

Eglise de St Nicolas [33], in the "faubourg" St Cyprian, 14th cent. nave; 15th cent. carvings on portal.

Eglise de la Dalbade (from Lat. *Albata* = Notre-Dame la Blanche) [34-40], Gothic nave, from about 1500; Renaissance portal 1537, with modern painted terracotta tympanum; bell-tower finished-in 1555.

Eglise de la Daurade (from *Aurata* = Notre-Dame Dorée) [33], on the site of a very ancient church decorated with gilt mosaic; re-built 1773, unfinished.

Eglise St Pierre des Chartreux [27] (formerly Carthusian chapel), Valade street; 17th and 18th cent. wooden carvings; fine altar 1785.

Former Carmelite chapel (University, Taur street) [28], a remarkable set of pictures by Despax, 18th cent.

CIVIL ARCHITECTURE

Capitol; the town-hall [28]. The tower or keep (Donjon, 1525) where the town Archives are kept;

fine Renaissance court with a statue of Henry IV; façade 1750-1760; the “Salle des Illustres”, a gallery consecrated to the illustrious people and memories of the city with historical or allegorical paintings by J. Paul Laurens, Henry Martin, Benjamin Constant, Gervais, etc.; a hall decorated with remarkable mural paintings by Henry Martin; grand staircase with mural painting by J. P. Laurens in honour of the “Troubadours” and the “Jeux Floraux” of Toulouse.

Palais de Justice (Law Courts) [40]. Remains of former “Parliament” building; fine 17th cent. carved wood ceilings; rich archives.

Collège de Foix [28], rue des Lois, a typical college building for students in the 15th cent.

Hotel Bernuy (Lyceum for Boys) [33-34] : a court in the style of Francis I, dating from 1530; a back-court, with high tower and carved stone windows. Bernuy was a merchant from Burgos in Spain.

Hotel d'Assezat [34] the finest monument of the Toulousan Renaissance, built by a wealthy merchant Pierre Assézat in 1555; balcony and story above portico somewhat later. From the top of the tower fine panorama of town and vicinity; in clear weather even the Pyrenean Range can be sighted.

Hotel du Vieux Raisin [40], rue de Languedoc : part of it, belonging to the early Renaissance (Francis I), was built by Maynier, an advocate of the Parliament; part, later Renaissance (Henry II style), windows adorned with caryatids, built by Burnet, an official also of the Parliament.

Hotel de Pierre (stone hotel) [40], rue de la Dalbade, so called on account of stone faced front, 1611-1615, built for de Clary, a First-President of the Parliament; older court, 1537, with fine caryatided portal.

Many old time dwellings, chiefly Renaissance, have been partly preserved. The most ancient has one story dating from the late 13th cent., n° 15, rue Croix-Baragnon.

In the trading quarters of the town [34] : rue Malcousinat, n° 11, a tower and windows dating from 15th and 16th cent.; — rue de la Bourse (Stock Exchange), n° 20, the house of merchant Dal Faou, 1495 (enter the courtyard); — rue des Changes (Commercial Exchange), n° 16, wooden galleries and staircase, late 16th cent. (enter the courtyard); n° 20, the tower of merchant Delpech, somewhat later than 1550; n° 21, a wooden house-front; n° 23, hotel of merchant Arnaud de Bruxelles : very fine tower, 1544, in the courtyard; — rue St Rome, n° 3, an unchanged house-front; — petite rue St Rome, n° 4, courtyard with turreted staircase; — rue de la Pomme, n° 5, a courtyard with fine portal and windows.

In the Parliament quarters of the town [34-40] : rue Croix-Baragnon, n° 9, ornate tower of Hotel Bonnefoy, early 16th cent.; — rue de Languedoc, n° 46, a two-storied portico, part of the mansion of the learned bishop, Jean de Rieux, the King of France's ambassador to Rome and Venice; — rue d'Aussargues, Hotel Roquette et Tournouer 15th and 16th cent., a finely sculptured tower; — rue Pharaon, n° 21, Hotel

Ruffy; — rue de la Dalbade, n° 2, 22 (entrance portal 1556, see also second courtyard), 25, 31, Hotels of Parliamentary Councillors; — rue Ninau, n° 15 and rue Espinasse, n° 1, Hotels of Parliamentary Presidents.

Some fine 18th cent. dwellings, among which the Hotel of the Knights of Malta or St John of Jerusalem, in the Italian style, adjoining to Dalbade church [40].

MUSEUMS

Grand Musée, Picture and Sculpture, rue d'Alsace. To be seen there : a gallery of ancient sculptures, nearly all from a Gallo-Roman villa in our region; a gallery of medieval sculptures with a remarkable collection of capitals and tombs from ruined monuments; a picture gallery (Perugino, Rubens, Philippe de Champagne, Rigand, Largillière, Vigée-Lebrun, Gros, Delacroix, Corot, etc.); a gallery devoted to Toulousan painters and sculptors.

St Raymond's College Museum, located in an ancient college building of the 15th century : Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Gallic antiquities : a 12th century "oliphant", the so-called Roland's horn; ivories, Limoges enamels, old seals of the region; exotic art; Toulousan souvenirs, etc.

Natural History Museum (Botanical Gardens), with precious palaeontological and prehistorical collections.

Museum of the "Toulousains de Toulouse" (Native Toulousans), place de la Daurade : documents relating to the history and customs of the town.

THE UNIVERSITY

Toulouse University, founded in 1229, is the most ancient after that of Paris. As far back as the 13th century it was made up of 4 "faculties": Theology, Law, Medicine, and Arts (or Belles Lettres). Favored by the geographical situation of the town and by such historical events as the creation of a "Parlement" in 1444, it never ceased attracting eminent masters and great numbers of students, not only from every region in France, but even from foreign parts. In the 16th century, at the time of the "Renaissance", Toulouse was one of the chief University towns in the world. In 1914, it numbered about 3,000 students.

In 1919, the University includes :

1° A **Faculty of Law** (Law School; 1,007 students in 1914), to which are annexed a Practical Law School and a Training School for "Notaires".

2° A joint **Medical and Pharmaceutical Faculty** (Training schools for Doctors and Dispensing Chemists; 539 students in 1914), together with a Hydrological Institute.

3° A **Faculty of Sciences** (1,016 students in 1914, of which number 474 were foreigners), together with a Chemistry Institute, an Institute for Electro-

technics and Applied Mechanics, an Agricultural Institute, and a Station for Hydrobiology and Pisciculture, an Agronomical Station.

4° A **Faculty of Letters** (364 students in 1914), with an Institute for Meridional Studies (Provençal languages and literature, history and archæology of the South of France) and an important Gallery of plaster casts of ancient, medieval and modern sculptures.

The University controls likewise the **Toulouse Observatory** (a fine view-point) with first-rate appliances, and the **Observatory on the « Pic du Midi de Bigorre »**, in the Pyrenees, one of the highest in Europe (2.859 meters); also a section of the **Spanish French Institute** in Madrid.

The **University Library**, Taur Street, 56 : open every day in the school-year, except on Sundays, from 9 to 11. 30 and from 14 to 17; over 300.000 volumes, theses and pamphlets.

[Secondary Education : represented in Toulouse by the “**National Lyceum**” (public school) for Boys, and the Lyceum for Girls.

Primary Education : Teachers' Training School; Lady Teachers' Training School; Elementary High School for boys; Elementary High School for girls; 20 Schools for boys and 23 for girls, besides private schools and kindergartens.]

Outside the University, Toulouse still possesses : a national **School for Veterinary Medicine and Surgery** (only three in France); a municipal **Trai-**

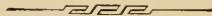
ning-school for Arts and Industrial Sciences dating from the 18th century and boasting of such master-sculptors as Falguière and Marqueste and such great painters as Jean-Paul Laurens, Benjamin Constant and Henry Martin; a municipal “**Conservatory**” of Music and “**Declamation**”, a succursal of the Paris Conservatory; a Commercial High School.

Still to be mentioned among the principal intellectual and scientific institutions of the town :

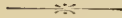
the Public Library, 1, Lakanal street, open every day (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 11 and from 13 to 17 (fine manuscripts); — the municipal Popular Library, 17, Remusat street; — the departmental Record office (Prefect's Hotel); — the municipal Record office (“donjon” of the Capitol) where may be seen the manuscript Annals of Toulouse, begun in 1295, illustrated with miniature paintings.

Lastly Toulouse possesses a goodly number of Learned Societies, the owners of rich libraries; which Societies hold their meetings at the Assezat Hotel.

The “**Academie des Jeux Floraux**”, dating from the 14th cent. [institution of the College of “Gai Savoir” (Gay Learning) in 1346], celebrates every year, on may 3rd, the “Flower Festival”, when gold and silver flowers are distributed to the laureates of an annual Competition in Poetry.



ELECTRIC TRAMCAR LINES



TOWN SYSTEM

Matabiau Station — St Michel (*a red disc*).

along Bayard, Alsace and Languedoc streets.

St Michel — St Cyprien.

over St Michael's Bridge and along Garonne avenue.

Capitole — St Cyprien (*a white disc, red cross-stripe*).

along Lafayette, Alsace, Metz streets, over New Bridge, along Republic street.

Capitole — Barrière de Muret (*a yellow disc*).

along Lafayette, Alsace, Metz streets, Tounis Embankment, St Michael's Bridge, Muret avenue.

Capitole — Busca (*a white disc*).

along Lafayette, Alsace, Languedoc, Ozenne, Lamarek, Montaudran streets and Frizac avenue.

Capitole — Pont des Demoiselles [*Young Ladies' Bridge*] (*a blue disc with white cross-stripe*).

along Lafayette, Alsace, Metz streets, Alphonse Peyrat avenue, Great Round Garden, "Grande Allée", Young Ladies' avenue.

Capitole — Côte Pavée [*Paved Hill Road*] (*a dark red disc with yellow cross-stripe*).

along Lafayette, Alsace, Metz, Faubourg St Etienne streets, Dupuy square, Montaudran Bridge.

Capitole — Matabiau Station (*a green disc*).

Lafayette street, Lafayette square, Jean Jaurès avenue,
South Canal.

Capitole — Barrière Matabiau.

along Lafayette, Alsace, Matabiau streets, Lyons avenue,
faubourg Bonnefoy.

Capitole — Barrière de Paris (*a dark red disc*).

along Lafayette, Alsace streets, Strasbourg and Arcole
boulevards, Paris and Minims avenues.

Lafayette — Ponts Jumeaux (Twin Bridges).

along Strasbourg, Arcole, Laserozes, Artillery boulevards,
and Brienne avenue.

Lafayette — St Michel.

along Carnot boulevard, Alphonse Peyrat avenue, Great
Round Garden, St Michael's avenue.

Lafayette — Guilleméry.

along J. Jaurès avenue, over Riquet Bridge, along
boulevard de la Gare, Camille Pujol avenue.

Lafayette — Cimetière (Cemetery).

along J. Jaurès avenue, over Riquet Bridge, by Veteri-
nary school, up Compans street.

Place Esquirol — St Agne Station.

along Alsace, Languedoc streets, Law court and St Mi-
chael's squares, St Michael's main street.

Esquirol — Gare St Cyprien (St Cyprian's Station).

along Metz street, over New Bridge, along Republic
street, "Palle d'Oie", Lombez Road.

Place Dupuy — Minimes.

along banks of Canal, Riquet, Bourepos and Matabiau
boulevards.

Carnes — Empalot (new Powder Factory).

along Languedoc and St Michael's streets, Recollets
boulevard, Férétra street.

SUBURBAN SYSTEM

Capitole to Croix Daurade and Bridge on the Hers.

through faubourg Bonnefoy and along Lyons Road.

Capitole to Lalande-Aucamville.

Paris Gate and road to Montauban.

Esquirol Square to Montaudran.

By Great Round Garden and "Allée des Demoiselles".

Esquirol Square to Castanet.

through St Agne, Ramonville, Auzeville.

Esquirol Square to St Simon.

through St Cyprian, "Patte d'Oie", avenue to Cugnaux.

Esquirol Square to Lardenne.

through St Cyprian, "Patte d'Oie", road to Lombez.

Esquirol Square to Blagnac.

through St Cyprian, "Patte d'Oie", road to Bayonne.

Esquirol Square to Lafourquette.

along Tonnis Embankment, and avenue to Muret.

Esquirol Square to Braqueville.

along Tonnis Embankment, avenue to Muret, road to
Spain, New Powder Factory (Left Bank).

HOW TO USE THE PLAN

For easier reference, the plan has been divided into squares, numbered in **black**. The **red** numerals refer to Public Buildings or Places of Interest.

Ref Nos.		Black Nos.
1	Faculty of Arts, or Letters, 4, rue de l'Université.....	27
2	Faculty of Law, 2, same street.....	27
3	Faculty of Medicine, allées St Michel.....	40
4	Faculty of Sciences, al. St Michel....	40
5	Electrotechnical Institute, 5, Riquet Boulevard.....	35
6	University Observatory.....	23-24
7	University Library, 56, rue du Taur.	28
8	Hotel d'Assézat, the palace of the Learned Societies, place d'Assézat.....	34
9	Amphitheatre of the former Faculty of Letters, 17, rue de Remusat..	28
10	Lycée de Garçons (Bernuy Hotel) 1, rue Gambetta.....	33-34
11	Jacobins (former refectory) rue Pargaminières.....	27
12	Prof. Marsan's House (Meeting Hall), 74, Boulevard de Strasbourg.....	22

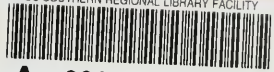
Red Nos.		Black Nos.
13	Picture and Sculpture Gallery, 2, rue Alsace.....	34
14	St Raymond's College Museum, place St Sernin.....	27-28
15	Natural History Museum and Botanical Gardens.....	40
16	École des Beaux-Arts, Daurade Embankment.....	33
17	Cathedral of St Etienne.....	34
18	St Sernin's Basilica.....	28
19	Dalbade Church.....	34-40
20	Protestant Temple, place du Salin..	40
21	Capitol (Town-Hall).....	28
22	Hôtel du Vieux Raisin 16th century, rue de Languedoc.....	40
23	Hotel de Pierre 16th century, 35, rue de la Dalbade.....	40
24	Post and Telegraph Office, rue de la Poste.....	28
25	Football Grounds (Stade Toulousain) Ponts-Jumeaux.....	19
26	National Powder Factory.....	56-57
27	Military Cartridge Factory.....	31
28	Matabian Station.....	23
29	St Agne Station.....	58
30	St Cyprien Station.....	37



PLAN DE LA VILLE DE TOULOUSE



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